

Appropriations and Related Classifications**022083**

reimbursed by the appropriation and subhead chargeable for the travel. Such reimbursement transactions are effected at the headquarters level; this precludes the transfer of the charges for the ocean transportation to the overseas activity. As a result, the actual funding of costs of transportation of household goods to or from overseas activities is divided as follows:

1. packing, crating, unpacking, local hauling (by contract)—chargeable to activity funding travel;
2. packing, crating, unpacking, local hauling (by station forces)—absorbed by funding source which normally supports the work;
3. ocean transportation (by Government bill of lading)—charged by MSC to Navy Management Fund and ultimately to the office, bureau, or command which administers the subhead funding the travel (i.e., the major claimant or subclaimant which issues an operating budget to the overseas activity);
4. ocean transportation (when not made by Government bill of lading)—reimbursement to employee by the acquiring or losing activity as delineated in this subparagraph.

In those instances where over-water movement at Government expense, of privately owned motor vehicles of civilian employees is authorized under the criteria stated in the Joint Travel Regulations, pars. C11002 through C11004, the funding assignments are identical with those prescribed for household goods.

(4) Local Moves. When the assignment, re-assignment, or termination of assignment of civilian personnel to family housing is not in conjunction with the principal's transfer of official duty station, the costs of handling household goods will be funded in accordance with the funding provisions of subpar. d(3).

f. Morale Support Activity and Red Cross Personnel. Household goods of those civilian employees of Navy and Marine Corps morale support activities (exchanges, clubs, messes, etc.) who are paid from nonappropriated funds and of person-

nel of the American Red Cross may not be transported or handled if a cost would be incurred against appropriated funds in the performance of such services.

022083 FISCAL YEAR CHARGEABLE

1. **GENERAL RULE**. Charges are made to the appropriation of the fiscal year in which the obligation is created subject to the restrictions of par. 022082-2. Ordinarily, obligations may be created only by contracts entered into, project orders issued, services performed, or material issued during the fiscal year. The following subparagraphs contain specific applications and certain approved deviations from the general rule.

★2. CONTRACTS

a. General. An increase in a contract price occasioned by a modification of, or an amendment to, an existing contract when such modification or amendment is within the scope of the contract, does not involve new procurements, and is made before its completion, is a proper charge against the appropriation obligated in the original contract even though such amendment or modification is made after such appropriation has expired for purposes of obligation. Any such amendment or modification, being within the scope of the original contract, is considered as relating back to the date of the original contract insofar as obligation of funds is concerned. Obligor documents for amendments within the scope of a contract applicable to a lapsed appropriation will cite the successor appropriation account (see par. 022203).

b. Cost Reimbursement Contracts. Amounts for increases in cost reimbursement contracts that exceed the original contract ceiling price, and which are not based on a preceding liability enforceable by the contractor, are charged to funds available when the price increase is granted by the contracting officer. Increases in the ceiling price that are required due to a preceding contractual liability, notwithstanding the "Limitation of Costs" or "Limitation of Funds" clause of the contract, are properly charged against the appropriation obligated in the original contract.

022083

Accounting Classifications

c. Letter Contracts. The letter contract in the amount of the maximum liability of the Government is charged against the appropriation current when it is entered into. When the letter contract is subsequently definitized and a superseding agreement is entered into, additional funds shall be obligated against appropriations currently available for new obligations. If funds cited on the original letter contract have expired before the superseding contract is executed, expired funds may not be charged with the additional costs of the definitized contract; currently available funds must be charged.

d. Judgments of the U.S. Claims Court and Board of Contract Appeals pursuant to the Contract Disputes Act of 1978. Final judgments on contract disputes entered against the United States by the U.S. Claims Court or the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals affixing a sum certain or a formula from which a liquidated sum can be computed, are properly charged against funds current at the time of the entry of judgment. Agency settlements of contract disputes before entry of final judgment in a sum certain are properly charged against the appropriation obligated in the original contract.

3. **METERED AND FIXED PERIOD CHARGES.** When the quantity of services for which payment is to be made is determined by metered readings (such as for gas, electricity, water, and steam) or when payment is to be made for telephone service (including toll charges, teletype, and leased wires for transmission of vocal messages) and the period covered by the charge begins in 1 fiscal year and ends in another, the entire amount may be charged against the appropriation current at the end of the period (Act of April 27, 1937 (50 Stat. 119) as amended (31 U.S. Code 668a)). Activities may prorate charges between 2 fiscal years or, as previously indicated, they may elect to charge the appropriation current at the end of the period. To insure consistency in budgeting and accounting, activities should select one method or the other and maintain that method in succeeding fiscal years.

4. CIVILIAN PAYROLLS**a. Labor**

(1) Open Appropriations. When a payroll for either graded or ungraded employees covers a period which begins in one fiscal year and ends in another, the payroll will be charged to and paid against the appropriation of the fiscal year during which the salaries were earned.

(2) Successor Appropriations. Only under the following circumstances will labor charges against an appropriation which has lapsed be paid against the corresponding successor account (see par. 022200-2, item 7):

1. civilian employee claims approved in accordance with par. 033021-2b;
2. adjustments of amounts initially paid in error against an appropriation, provided the obligation was valid against the proper appropriation prior to its lapsing.

b. Leave and Contributions to Employee Benefit Programs. Normally, the cost of leave and the amount of Navy contributions under the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act, the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act, foreign social insurance and health plans, and other fringe benefits paid to indigenous personnel on a seasonal or periodic basis (as described for functional accounts 43926, 43943-43945, and 43949), will be paid under the major budget project of the station operation and maintenance allotment issued by the major support office, bureau, systems command, or Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, except that:

1. naval district headquarters will use the Bureau of Naval Personnel allotment for all transactions incident to COMNAVMIIPERSCOM managed functions and the Chief of Naval Operations allotment for all other functions,

2-26-2

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